WARNER MILLER TO MINERS. AMONG THE WORKERS BY LAKE CHAM-

SPEECHES AT CROWN POINT, PORT HENRY AND AT THE CLINTON COUNTY FAIR AT PLATTS-BURG-TALKING TO MEN WHO FEEL THE NEED OF A PROTECTIVE

TARIFF. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE. 1
Platisburg, N. Y., Sept. 20.-Warner Miller promised the Republican State Convention at Saratoga directly after he had been nominated for Governor that he would devote all the ability and strenght that he possessed to the Republican party until election day in efforts to carry the State. He will keep his pledge. He showed in a remarkable way to-day the energy that he intends to put into his canvass. Leaving drs at midnight, after making a political speech there to the Republicans of Southern New-York, he travelled nearly four hundred miles across the country this place t address the Republicans of Northern New-York. He was joined at Whitehall by ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, General George Batcheller, of Saratoga, and Edward C. O'Brien, of

When the rallway train rolled into Crown Point, it was plain that something unusual was in progress. There was a crowd of several thousand men, wom and children about the station, and no sooner had the train's motion ceased than several leading Republicans of the place jumped aboard the car in which Mr. Miller was seated and warmly greated him. Among the visitors were C. M. Pease, H. L. Rex. James Deane, Thomas R. Kneil and J. E. Pond. They informed Mr. Miller that the Republicans standing about greatly desired to hear him make a spee h. Miller good-naturedly complied. Appearing upon the back platform of the rear car he said;

Ladies and gentlemen: Allow me to thank you most sincerely for your kind reception. I do not assume that you farmers, storekeepers and laborers have left your work to pay me a personal comptiment. You are here as Republicans, interested in the outcome of this campagn. To-day licans, interested in the outcome of the state of the the Republican party stalles timily upon the platform of Protection to American labor. That system has been attacked in a deadly fashion by the Democratic party. Four years ago, when they came into power, they said that they would protect the tariff system, and now before the close of their Administration they are assailing it know they say that President Cleveland is not a feee trater, but the Mills bill, which he approves, puts on the free list over one bundred articles. As far as those articles are concerned, the Mills bill is absolute free trade. The bill stacks your iron industry. It reduces the duty one-third on some iron articles. If the Mills bill should become a law it would destroy the chief industry of this town, that of making fron. Your industry has grown up here it the last twenty-live years. It has made you prosperous But, fortunately, you cannot thus be injured without your own consent. The centre of the tattle is in New-York, and New-York, which is the most largely interested in the prosperity of manufactures of all the cities in the Union, will decide this election in favor of the Republican party, which believes in Protection to American industry. (Great applause.) In my travels about this State 1 have found everywhere Protection Democrats flocking to our standard. They see what a terrible injury it would be to the induss of the country to have the Mills bill become a law.

My time is brief, so that I have only a moment or so to speak a word about State issues. The Republicans of New-York, when they beld their State Convention at Saratega, Indersed the nomination of Harrison and Morton and approved the National platform and the State platform, temperance reform and ballot reform. You all know what they are, these temperance and ballot reform planks. I am content to leave to the people of this State the decision of the question whether or not the number of liquor stores shall be reduced, and whether or not we shall have bribery at the polls suppressed and a pure ballot deposited and counted. I am content to leave to you the decision whether or not all that we have gained in the last twenty-five years by tariff laws prote American industry shall be lost by retaining in power the Democratic party, (Loud and prolonged applause

As Mr. Miller ceased, the crowd gathered about the steps of the railway train and several hundred men shook his hand. Several in the throng told Mr. Miller that they were old soldiers with him in the 5th New-York Cavalry.

The train sped on to Port Henry, where there was another surprise for Mr. Miller. Some 2,000 from miners, who had come from the fron mines in their mining clothes to see Mr. Miller, stood about the depo and cheered heartily as they saw the Republican leader's face. A transparency was borne above the crowd with the words: Warner Miller, the miners' friend, has raised the

ton. I attempted to raise the duty to \$1 a ton and fought for it. (Applause.) On the first vote nearly every Democratic Senator present voted to abolish the every Democratic Senator present voted to abelish the duty on fron ore altogether and put it on the free list. That is what the Democratic Senators desire to do today—to put fron ore upon the free list. They say that fron ore is a raw material. I appeal to you here whether seventy-live per cent of the cost of fron is not wares. Without projection it could not be mined any. wages. Without protection it could not be infeed anywhere in the United States east of the Alleghamy Mountains. The iron ore which comes in competition with that mined here in this Chateaugay region comes from Spain, where men receive only eighteen cents a day than the Iron ore mined here. Put Iron ore on the free list and you close every iron mine on the shore of Lake Champiain. The Democrats do not go so far as to put from ore on the free list, but President Cleve-land declares that it should be put there. It stands on the next list. They have put wood, lumber and salt on the free list. One hundred articles in all on the free list. Continue them in power another four years and they will be strong enough to strike at iron ore. They do not wholly abstain from touching iron. Of what use will it be to mine iron ore here, if you cannot sell it. At the rate at which the Democrats are going, they will certainly destroy the iron industry here This manufacturing of iron is a simple queston of wages. If you are prepared to indorse the Mills bill, then you

are prepared to vote money out of your own pockets.

As I have been travelling over this great State I have been able to observe its political condition, and I am happy to state to you that there never has been a grander uprising of the people to defend our homes from the liquor saloon and the American protective tariff from destruction. Thousands of Democrats are coming to us because they see that the Republican party stands pledged to temperance reform and ballot reform. We say that every man shall have the right to deposit his ballot and have it counted, and that corruption at the polls must be stopped. (Great applause.)

The train then went on to Plattsburg, where Mr.

Miller was met at the station by Smith M. Weed, ex-Miller was met at the station by Smith M. Weed, ex-Assemblyman W. P. Mooers, ex-Collector Stephen Mofflit, and by other leading Democrats and Republicans, and was escorted to the fair grounds, where, atthough it was raining, he found 5,000 citizens awaiting his coming. In his address Mr. Miller dwelt at considerable length upon the relation of farmers to the common school system of the State, and urged them to take steps to improve it by introducing manual training and the slody of agriculture as a science. There was no political hearing whatever to the speech, but the farmers showed a keen interest in what Mr. Miller said and applanded him with great vehemence when he ended his speech.

The headquarters of the Protection Democracy at No. 427 Fifth-ave., under the leadership of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, were opened last evening, and an enthusiastic though informal meeting held which was attended by about 300 Protection Democrats and Labor men. Ex-Congressman John Hardy presided, and Stephen McCormick, a well-known labor leader, noted as secretary Nearly every district in the city was represented Speeches were mad; by ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Mr. Hardy ex-Congressman Biram Caikins, James Riley, of the VIII District, and John Morris, a prominent anti-monopolist.

GOOD MUSIC AND POOR SPEECHES. The choice music of the 69th Regiment Band, rather than the announcement of a County Democracy massmeeting, attracted a large crowd to Cooper Union last evening, but it was neither so big nor so enthusiastic as the meeting which greeted Warner Miller in the same hall on Tuesday evening. The pantomime of an inaudible address from a gentleman named Steers, who was called to preside, had a depressing effect after the fine music, and the first life exhibited by the audience was shown with the reading of the name of Abram S. Hevitt among the vice-presidents. The cheers which followed were genuine and hearty, and sere twice as prolonged as those which Governor

"What's female beauty, but an air divine, Through which the mind's all gentler graces shine," Through which the mind's all gentler graces shine."

This may be good logic on poetry, but in real life "the mind's all-gentler graces shine" to better arvantage when inclesed in a seniol physique. Dr. Pierce's Favorite-Prescription is a positive core for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorries, excessive flowing prinful menatrantion uonatural suppressions, preliquia or failing of the womb, weak back. "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, milliammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and lenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal leat."

Hill's name received a few minutes afterward. The main speaker was General Patrick A. Collins, of Bos-ton, who presided at the St. Louis Convention. Colo-nel Fellows made a characteristic anti-tariff speech.

MAYOR HEWITT AND THE FACTIONS. ONDITIONS UNDER WHICH HE WOULD BE A CAN-

DIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION. In an interview with several reporters yesterday Mayor Hewitt repeated his announcement of several days ago, with some additional remarks, regarding the reasons which would probably make him's candi date again. He replied to Fire Commissioner Croker's letter in Sunday's "Herald" charging Mr. Hewitt with scheming for his own re-election, and expressed surprise that any one should accuse him of insincerity.

"But," said the Mayor, "I am willing to make some sacrifices to put down the idea that a man elected Mayor must give the offices to the organization which nominated him. I consider the practice simply plunder, and if the people desire it I will aid them in overthrowing this sort of politics. It is untrue that my purpose has been to make a fight against Tammany Hall. I would like to see Tammany and the County Democracy join together and nominate a man who will administer the office, as I believe that I have done, in the interest of the people. If they refuse to do this I shall take a nomination and go nto the fight, and I believe I shall find the weight of public opinion at my back."

Mr. Hewitt referred to his appointment of Charles F. MacLean and Fitz John Porter, whose names he said were upon Tammany Hall's list of recommendations, although not for the offices which he had given them. He had appointed Morgan J. O'Brien Corporation Counsel instead of George H. Forster, who had possessed Tammany's inforsement for that place, and had made Mr. Croker Fire Commissioner instead of Police Commissioner. Croker had been a good public servant, but as a politician he had no other idea of politics than that it means office.

"I, on the contrary," said Mr. Hewitt, "understand polities to mean good government. I cannot blame politics to mean good government. I cannot blame him severely for this, for he was raised in John Kelly's school of politics and cootinues to imitate him. The only difference between the County Democracy and Tammany Hall is that the former, as a rule, nominates and recommends for office men of a higher standard. The County Democracy was founded to oppose Tammany Hall, but the County Democracy devenerated into an other-getting machine. Neither organization can use me and I am conscious that I will be sustained in the position I have taken by the better portion of my fellow-citizens. I shall make no pledge to obtain the support of any man or organization.

DEMANDING REFORM IN DELAWARE. THE REPUBLICANS NOMINATE CHARLES H.

TREAT FOR CONGRESS. Dover, Del., Sept. 20 (Special).-The Republican State Convention which met here to-day was a harmonious and enthusiastic gathering. Charles H. Treat. of Georgetown, was nominated for Congress over the Rev. Jonathan S. Willis, of Milford, the vote being Treat 94, Willis 59. Colonel Henry Dupont, Joseph R. Whittaker and Joshua H. Marvel were nom inated as presidential electors for Newcastle, Kent and Sussex Counties respectively. John Pilling, of Newark, was made permanent chalrman. A resolu-tion was adopted stating that it is the duty of the State to see that none of its old soldiers occupy pauper's graves, and recommending the next Legislaure to pass an act appropriating a specified sum to aid in their decent burial when old and indigent. The platform, which was unanimously adopted, approves the National platform and the National ticket, favors the protection of American industries, and

Radical reforms in all the departments of Government as ordained by the Constitution of Delaware are impera-tively demanded. Long experience has abundantly shown that these changes can only be made by a convention to which the whole instrument shall be submitted for revis-ion. It is the sense of this body that the large majority es east for a convention at the special election in November, 1887, is the proper evidence of the will of the in this matter and should be accepted by the Gen-

Indianapolis, Sept. 20 (Special). - Chaplain McCabe, general secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society, contradicts the assertion that the resolution passed by the last General Conferwas intended in any sense as an indersement of

majority of us seem to have taken a view of it other than his. We believe in prohibition, but a large majority

tions to the Church Society are such that I would prefer not to be represented as societing any offensive prominence from their labor and where much of the iron ore is mined by convicts, who do not receive a penny for their labor. a party for their labor. ever force or influence I can ever will go in favor of the Republican ticket at the coming election. What better exemplar of the temperance cause can be found than General Harrison? Has anybody over insinuated that his whole life has not been pure and temperate! I think that the great majority of our people in the Northern

GOVERNOR HILL ANNOYED.

THE PRESENCE OF ROSWELL G. HORR, OF MICH-IGAN, MARIS HIM UNCOMPORTABLE.

Elmira, N. Y., Sept. 20 (Special).-There was a large crowd at the State Fair to-day. About 3 p. m. Governor Hill was driven or the grounds, the 26th and 30th Separate Companies forming an escort. Governor Hill was introduced by James Wadsworth. He talked for about twenty minutes on agriculture, following closely in the wake of Warner Miller's speech When the Governor sat down Roswell of yesterday. G. Horr, of Michigan, who made a political speech in the Opera House here last night and had been invited to speak at the State Fair, was introduced. When Hill saw Horr on the stand he became angry, and in remarks that were plainly heard around him insisted that "That man must stop." The Governor became so uneasy that Mr. Wadsworth went to Mr. Horr and in a whisper requested him to "cut it short." Mr.

Horr was followed by Lieutenant-Governor Jones, who also spoke briefly.

This evening there was a demonstration at the Opera House. Ex-Governor Abbett, of New-Jersey, made a rambling speech. Governor Hill also made a speech, the principal features being a general denial of Fepublican protection claims and a strong appeal to the lignor dealers. of republican protection to the liquor dealers.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS. Newbury port, Mass., Sept. 20.—Samuel Roads, of Marblehead, was nominated for Congress by accla-

mation in the Democratic convention here this morn-Bay City, Mich., Sept. 20.-The Republicans of the Xth District have nominated Frank W. Wheeler for

Cincinnati, Sept. 20.-The Democrats of the Xth Ohio District to day nominated William F. Haynes, of Sandushy County, for Congress. Cherry Valley, N. Y., Sept. 20 (Special).—The Democratic Convention for the XXIVth District, held

here this afternoon, nominated John Pinder for Con-REPUBLICAN ENTHUSIASM IN BROOKEYN. A hearty and enthusiastic meeting of the mem-bers of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, with ringing speeches, was held in their rooms in the Johnston Building, at Fulton-st, and Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, last evening, to ratify the State nominations. President William H. Williams opened the meeting. Resolutions were adopted pledging earnest support Harrison and Morton, and to the platform and candidates of the Republican State Convention. The first speech in support of the resolutions was made by W. C. Wallace, and he was followed by the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Ingersoll, paster of the Puritan Congregational Church. Dr. Ingersoil said: "When the Prohibition party, that Cyclops with one eye, was formed I was mightly tempted to join it. But I had the grace to wait. Until we can so grapple as to down the liquer power we should hem it in and gradually stiffe it. And so I am a Republican out-and-out. (Ap-plause.) I like the nominee for the Presidency, and what magnificent home speeches he has made; how wise and noble! I have preached to him and people to:leve in him out in Indianapolis. (A voice, 'So do we.') Mr. Morton, we know as our neighbor here. We know them both; they are competent to be our leaders and will lift high the honored flag of our country." (Applause.) LABOR MEN FOR MILLER.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE SUPPORTED.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE LABOR PARTY KNOWS WHERE TO LOOK FOR BAL-LOT REPORM.

The United Labor party State Convention last night ecided in favor of Warner Miller for Governor. Many of the delegates favored a full indorsement, but eventually the convention decided not to put up a candidate of their own, but to "support" the nomince of the Republican party. A debate ensued on a resolution to place a full Labor party ticket in the field, but the faction that led the opposition was soon voted down. A few delegates made a big effort to carry a motion against the indorsement of the Republican nominee for Governor, but the sense of the convention was decidedly against them and they were forced to give way and a motion to support Warner Miller was car ried by a large majority.

The motion was originally made to the effect that a whole Labor ticket be put up, but it fell through for want of a seconder. Then a met on was made to nominate " a full electoral ticket, except for Governor, and that the nominee of the party pledged to ballot reform be indersed for Governor." Then an ment was offered to the effect that no party Then an amenddorsed, but it was voted down, and the original motion was carried except that the word "support" instead of "indorse" was used. On the various amendments the vote was always favorable to Warner Miller by

a large majority. When Chairman Clancy called the delegates to order Delegate Scanlan, of New-York, renewed the battle of the previous evening by attempting to move that no political party be indersed, but that the Labor party put a straight ticket in the field. The chairman re fused to recognize him on the ground that that motion had been withdrawn on the previous night. chairman said that John J. Bealin had the floor Mr. Bealin moved that the party put up a straight ticket, except that they support Warner Miller for Governor, as he had pledged himself to ballot reform.

BEGINNING THE FIGHT FOR MILLER. Mr. Scanlan said they should go into the fight with clean skirts. "Supporting" the Republican candidate was equal to "Indorsement," and he hoped they would not stultify themselves by voting in favor of any party except their own. The speaker was repeatedly called to order, and eventually T. Ford, of New-York, got the floor and said that this was the beginning of a fight for the supremacy of the Labor party. years they had placed candidates in the field for the simple purpose of seeing them knocked down. Unless they got ballot reform, by supporting the candidate of the party pledged to ballot reform, the labors of that convention would be in vain. Delegate Eidelman, of Kings County, believed that it was absolutely necessary, before they could get any ballot reform, to vote for the candidate of the party pledged to such reform. (Applause and cries of "No.")

WHERE TO LOOK FOR BALLOT REFORM. Delegate Donovan, of New-York, favored the party of ballot reform. He denounced Governor Hill as the man who had broken all his pledges, and who was the representative of bribery and corruption. Boodlers should be crushed, whether they were Aldermen or Governors. (Applause.) Delegate McCarthy, of New-York, said Governor Hill had proved himself to be the nost bitter opponent of an honest ballot. Republican party that had given what little ballot reform there had been obtained, adding: "Let us help used. this party that has not only promised us ballot reform applause), but helped us to get our inspectors, when Tammany held us by the throat." (Loud applause.)

to the nomination of a candidate for Governor except the Democrats had got control of all the todging houses stylish ribbon and ornament. There is a bewildering of the lower wards of the city, and on election day large French hat, with a crown of soft brown velve victs in a chain-gang (applause), to make them vote of myrtle green. An implan toque is finding favor, victs in a chain-gang (applause), to make them vote for David for the Democratic ticket. Could they vote for David for the Democratic ticket. Could from and its trimmed with the Lord for the David fo can never get ballot reform unless we support the party that will help us to get it. The Republican party has promised that aid, and we ought to support that party, if only to defeat Governor Hill."

FOR MILLER AND BALLOT REFORM. Delegate Hawkes called for a division on the resolution. Delegate O'Byrne said the question had been fully discussed, and he hoped they would vote for the party pledged to reform. (Applause.) Delegate Forrest, of Brooklyn, said while he opposed a full indorsement of any particular candidate, he could not vote against Warner Miller as long as he was pledged to support a plank of a United Labor Party-hallot reform. Delegate Sullivan called for the ayes and hays. The previous question was then moved by Mr. Reynolds, and the vote stood 09 to 84. The count was questioned, and a second ballot was had, the vote then standing 114 to 84. Again it was questioned and again put, and the vote was 174 to 11.

The chairman them put the amendment as follows: "That we nominate a full state ticket, except that we support the candidate pledged to ballot reform." This was carried by a vote of 124 to 102.

The dissatisfied element claimed that red cords had been shown, and that one or two alternates had voted with their delegates, and the chairman ordered a second count. Four tellers were appointed, and the result was 131 to 67. The result was received with tremendous cheering, as the chairman had been sustained every time the vote had been questioned, and the vote in favor of the Republican candidate for Governo had becaused every time. said while he opposed a full indorsement of any par-

Lawrence J. McParlin, of Lockport, was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and John H. Blackeney, of Broome County, was nominated for Lieutenant Covernor. James Redpath and Victor A. Wilder were nominated for electors-at-large.

JUDGE THURMAN TO THE COLORED MEN. ARGUING THAT SLAVERY WAS NOT A DEMOCRAT-

Columbus, O., Sept. 20.-Judge Thurman received a delegation of colored Democrats who, through W. pressing their thankfulness for favors from the Deniperatic party, expressing a belief in the division of the colored vote as for their best interest, and stating a firm belief in the election of Cleveland and Thurman. Judge Thurman greeted them warmly. He said in part:

Gentlemen: I am greatly obliged to you for this call, and still more for the kind and just sentiments that have just been read here. I know very well that I have been described, and am still described, as an enemy of the colored people. There never was anything more unjust in the world. I don't come of a family that is unjust. When my family came to this State, my grandfather brought with him all his property, which con-sisted chiefly of slaves, and he set them all free.

It is true that in 1867, before suffrage for your people Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 20.—George C. Sawyer, of Canton, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the XXIId District.

had been adopted, when the question was in Ohio, and Ohio alone, whether the word "white" should be struck from the Constitution, I, together with a large majority, from the Constitution, I, together with a large majority, voted against striking it out. The reasons were plainly stated and honestly maintained. It was not right for Ohio to take such action, when nearly all the other States were otherwise. That reason I urged against such action, but from the moment the amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted, which cave suffract to the colored people, from that moment they became citizens, and no man can say I ever treated them otherwise than as citizens. (Applause.) No man can say wise than as citizens. (Applause.) No man can say with truth that I have denied the equality before the law of the colored people. I stand, and Grover Cleve-land stands on the platform of the Democratic party, which prenounces for equal rights for all, without regard to race or color. It is a little over a century since the Declaration of Indesendence was made. One hundred and twelve years ago the Declaration was made. Then over all Christendom stayery prevailed. Even in England it had not been legality abolished. It was everywhere, in name and in fact. Now there is no slavery in Caristendom, unless it is in Brazil. Slavery is at an end. What from the serfs of Russia, from the serfs in Germany, from the men who were practically slaves in France, what was it that broke the shackles? Next to religion, it was the Declaration, made by our fothers in 1776, that "all men are created free and equal." That is what did it. Although slavery in the South was to be found in Whig as well as in Demo-cratic States, it has been called a Democratic institu-tution. The truth is, the principle of Jefferson was un-

he idea entered the brain of the radical leaders that, by emancipating the slave and giving him the suffrage, the South might be made a solid, radical South, then there was a sudden and wenderful growth of philanthropy and the en who but lately hart been willing to see slavery indeflnitely prolonged, became the earnest advocates of abolition

BRIGHT REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS. There was a long session of the Republican Na-tional Executive Committee yesterday at the head quarters in Fifth-ave. Colonel Quay had returne from his home in Pennsylvania, where he has bee staying for a few days, and he presided at the meet ing There were also present Messrs. Fessende Clarkson, Hobart, Dudley, Fassett and Davis. T committee discussed the campaign, and the reports which Secretary Fassett laid before them were ex-

IS THIS CHAIRMAN BRICE'S STILL HUNT! TRYING TO CAPTURE THE VOTE OF THE BURLING

TON STRIKERS. Chleago, Sept. 20 (Special).-It is thought that the Burlington strike may be made an issue in the Presidential campaign. The railroad employes declare that they are not as yet pledged to any party, but are prepared to deliver the entire vote to that candidate r party making them the best offer. Those in a po sition to know state that this is a thinly disguise scheme of Palmer, the Democratic candidate for Governor. They claim that the issue is to be made Governor. They claim that the issue is to be made on the Pinkerton question, and predict that Palmer will be selected as the champion of the Hilnois rail-road employes. The secret meeting of the Grievance Committee, which closed this evening, has guarded its deliberations well, and as yet no infination has been given whether they were considering political action or not.

TO BRING A RAILROAD TO TERMS.

THE PARK BOARD INTENDS TO HAVE THE PORT MORRIS BRANCH TRACKS SUNK A special meeting of the Park Board was held ye terday to award contracts for Park work. Commissioner Hutchins called attention to the condition of the Port Moreis branch of the Haclem Railroad, and urged that the tracks of the road should be lowered at the same time when work was being

"As the tracks are now," continued Mr. Hutchins, they are a nulsance, and the people there have good cause for complaint. One of the property owners came to me about the matter, and I have no doubt that he has a case against the city for \$20,000 damages caused by the condition of this road." "I have no doubt the work ought to be done, replied President Robb, "and it should have been arranged for when the plans were made to have the main line's tracks sunk; but the railway officials de seem inclined to come to any further agreement. "Then I would bring them to an agreement," Mr. Hutchies, emphatically. "I move that we place the matter in the President's bands, with instruc-tions to inform the railroad company, and if it does not come to some understanding, then the work will be done by the city at the expense of the railroad

A contract for work on the Museum of Art, amounting to \$48,000, was laid aside for further information

MANY NOVELTIES IN HATS. A reporter yesterday asked James C. Johnson, of the well-known dry goods store at No. 8 Fast Fourteenth-st., what the fall styles were. Dress trim, mings run to straight bands of Oriental colors an eashmers effects. All shades of green and gray are Crochet trimmings are also in fashion. Gloves and buttons are exceedingly stylish, and steel ornaments of a fancy order are pleasing and numerous.

The leading features of the fall style, however ammany held us by the threat. " (Loud appliance.)

Delegate Rawizer, of New-York, said he was opposed

La resultation for Conversor except |

French bonnets is a small toque for young ladies. It has a small feather band to match the velvet, they would see the tramps from these places being surmounted by a bird. The upper brim is faced with driven to the polls by polleemen and heelers like con- a rich combination of feathers, and the lower is

San Francisco, Sept. 20.—The United States Grand Jury to-day reported several indictments against ex-This recalled an incident gratifying to them in Mr. Miller's career when as United States Senator, in 1883, he upheld the duty on fron ore. Mr. Miller, in his special charge it is pian that your great business interest nere is the iron ore industry. In 1883, when the tariff was under discussion and it was proposed to reduce it, I had special charge, as a member of a committee of the United States with threatening and special charge, as a member of a committee of the United States is ate, of the preparation of the duty to be imposed when iron ore. The duty then was ten per cent and you as, which made a duty of forty or lifty cents.

> DE MORES IN THE LAND OF MITKIEWICZ. Pismarck, Dak., Sept. 20 (Special).-The Marquis York and at one time the cattle prince of Dakota, is now contemplating an extensive plan of railroadbuilding in China. Over twenty residents of this in the hope that, supported by his friendship and his millions they will have an opportunity to accumulate fortunes. Those who know the Marquis best believe that he has great executive ability and that he will

INSURANCE IN RECENT FIRES. The insurance on the property of the E. R. Ren.

jamin Manufacturing Company, No. 6 Barclay-st.,

September 19, is as follows:

Royal, England 2500 | Wiremen's, Penn. \$1.250 | Chican, Calland 2500 *POLITICIANS' DAY" AT WAVERLY.

NO SUIT YET BY AQUEDUCT CONTRACTORS. Neither the Mayor, the Controller nor the Aqueduct Commissioners have been served with notice of a suit

by Brown, Howard & Co., or any other contractors on the Aqueduct, and it is certain that no legal action of the kind rumored on Wednesday has been begun against the city by any of them. The exact amounts claimed to be due the principal contractors are as follows: Brown, Howard & Co.-Por withheld monthly estimates from February 1 to August 31, 1888, Sections 2, 3 and 4, a523,639 31; 16 per cent deduction as per contract. #678,319 21: total, #1,201,958 52. O'Brien & Clarke For withheld monthly estimates from May 1 to Augu 31. 1888, Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9, \$238,754 46; 10 per cent

which the city may be sued, \$2,307,734 27. At the North Moore-st. school, No. 44, special evering the several departments, were assembled in the secep-tion-room, and the walls were decorated with flags and dermining it, and it was brought to the grave. Now, say whatever you may think, write whatever you may think, write whatever you may think. there is liberty for all. If any people more than another have reason to be thankful for this Declaration, it is those who have lately been set free. I don't underrate the men who helped. I know well the unjust claims that have who helped. I know well the unjust claims that have been made. I know well that it was said not to be a address, which was responded to in an able and elequent fight for abellition. I know that it was said that if the Union could be preserved without freeing a slave they would preserve it on that condition. I know that Mr. were also made by Inspector Ward, Superintendent DeteMASTER PRINTERS ADJOURN.

CLOSE OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ELECTING OFFICERS AND DISCUSSING INTERNA-TIONAL COPYRIGHT LAWS. Yesterday was the third and last day of the second nnual convention of the United Typothetae of Amer-

ica. The discussion of the Copyright bill now pending n Congress was the chief feature of the debate, and much interest was shown in the question of whether or not the Typothetae should confer with the typographical unions looking to the settlement by arbitration of disputes that may arise. The report of the ommittee appointed to consider the advisability of forming mutual benefit typothetae societies in every city and town of the United States, to be composed of oth employers and employes, was favorable to the project and was adopted. The election of officers reulted as follows: President, Andrew McNally, of hicago; vice-presidents, I., L. Morgan, of New-Haven; Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia; W. Ellis Jones, of Richmond, Va.; W. C. Swain, of Milwankee; H. R. Lewis, of Portland, Ore., and W. A. Shepard, of Toronto, Ont.; corresponding secretary, Everett Waddy, of Richmond; recording secretary, William P. Johnson, of St. Paul; treasurer, A. O. Russell, of Cir cinnati; executive committee, Howard Lockwood, George H. Ellis, of Boston; C. A. Mitchell, of Minneapolis; Thomas Williamson, of Detroit; S. C. Toof, of Memphis, and C. M. Skinner, of St. Louis. TO FORM NO TRUSTS.

The salient point of the report of the Committee on Frinciples was that the object of the society was not to form any combinations or trusts to enhance prices. The committee appointed to consider the question of copyright law reported that they could not intelligently consider so important a measure in so short a time, but had invited Dr. Ezgleston, chalrman of the executive committee of the American Copyright League, to be present and answer any questions the members might ask. Mr. Eggleston explained the bill and pleaded eloquently for it. G. S. Duncan, who recently came from Scotland, and who was not a member of the convention, was asked to take the floor, and said that to his knowledge, if the pending bill should become a law, there would be a number of Scotch and English publishing houses that would tring their machinery and workmen to this country and establish themselves here; that such a state of affairs would certainly not be for the interest of American workmen. A resolution was offered condemning the bill and instructing the executive committee to enter a formal protest against its being made a law, but a vote was carried to lay the matter on the table without action.

THE APPRENTICESHIP QUESTION. A communication from the Typographical Union usking for a conference with the Typothetae on ques tions of mutual interest caused a hot debate. was finally decided to refer the matter to the Executive Committee. The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the recent rise n the price of type condemned the type founders for allowing unequal discounts. This report was also adopted. The report of the Committee on Apprenticeship advised that there should be some indenture between the guardian or parents of the apprentice and the employer. The matter was referred to the and the employer. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee. The starting of new firms without capital, by manufacturers of printing and binding material was condemned as a detriment to the trade. A vote of thanks was passed to the outgoing officers and to the New-York Typothetae for the entertainment afforded to the visiting delegates. The convention will be held in St. Louis next year, on Decober 3.

AT THE PAREWELL DINNER. The dinner given to the visiting delegates by the New-York Typothetae, in the evening in the assembly-

room of the Metropolitan Opera House, was an elaborate affair. The dining-room was handsomely deco

rated with flags, potted plants and cut flowers. About 300 members sat down to one of Mazzetti's best din ners at 7 o'clock. Among the members and delegates present were: H. T. Rockwell, president of the Boston Typothetae; H. O. Houghton, of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; P. F. Pettibone, of Chicago; Dr. Edward Eggleston, Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Samuel Siaw-on, of St. Louis; Peter C. Baker and Homes Lee, 6 ton, Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Samuel Stawson, of St. Louis; Peter C. Baker and Homer Lee, of
this city; Charles E. Johnson, of Philadelphia; John W.
Oliver, Theodore Cole, C. C. C. Haiderman, R. St. John
Beasley, G. W. Van Allen, E. L. Kellogg, W. W. Fasiko,
Leander H. Riddie, of Philadelphia; Colonel L. L.
Morgan, cf New Haven; Police Captain Smith,
and all of the others who were
dielegates to the convention from out
of town and nearly every member of the New-York
Typerchete. and all of the convention from out of town and nearly every member of the New-York Typothetae.

W. C. Martin, of this city, presided. In his opening address, he said that the man who rises to be might and that was something to be pround of the society in Chicago, answered to the toast. The United Typothetae. He spoke of the formation of the society in Chicago a year ago, and in closing referred to the magnificent treatment received at the hands of the New-York Society. He said that New-York had lamost everything worth having, but it is modest, and isn't given to claiming much except the Democratic majorty. Horace T. Rockend of Loston, answered to the toast "New-England and of Loston, answered to the toast "New-England and the East." He said hoston was proud of one thing of Loston, answered to the toast "New-England and the East." He said hoston was proud of one thing of Loston, answered to the toast "New-England and the East." He said hoston was proud of one thing of Loston, answered to the toast "New-England and the East." He said hoston was proud of one thing of Loston, answered to the toast "New-England and the East." He said hoston was proud of one thing the East. He said hoston was proud of the Southwest and said he hoped to repay the New-York Society week and said he hoped to repay the New-York Society week. Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, answered the toast "On the way to the South was copying the least of the South was copying the large of the manner in which they had been entertained by their New-York betares on laughter with a was sure that the South would keep pace in the race. Several other speeches were made by delegates and was sure that the South would keep pace in the race. Several other speeches were made by delegates and was sure that the South would keep pace in the race. Several other speeches were made by delegates and was sure that the South would keep pace in the race. Several other speeches were made by delegates and was sure that the South would keep pace in the race. Several other

CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE LAW.

THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY IN TROUBLE WITH THE MASSACHUSETTS AUTHORITIES. Boston, Sept. 20 (Special).-Insurance Commissioner George S. Merrill has sent a letter to Attorney-Geneval Waterman, reciting that the insurance laws of the commonwealth provide that "No licensed life in-surance company doing business in Massachusetts, monwealth shall allow it to be done only by licensed

> York, September 7, signed by T. J. Mumford, manager of the Actna Company, who makes in it the following proposition:

"If you decide to take a policy, we would allow you Edwin Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Enge, J. E. D. King, Henry N. J. State Fair, and nearly all the prominent men of the State met on the grounds. Among the number were Governor Green, William Waiter Phelps, exsentor Sewell. Augustus P. Hobart, Frederic A. Potts, Mayor Haynes, and other officials, of Newark: Senators and Assemblymen of the State, ex-Governor Ludlow, Secretary of State Kelsey, H. S. Little, and local politicians from every section of the State. The crowd in the fair grounds was estimated at between 35,000 and 40,000 people. Permiums and awards were given yesterday to exhibitors in the various departments and there were several well-contested races on the half-mile track. The fair will be ended to-day. Morgan, John Salisbury.

Mrs. H. H. lioyesen, wife of Professor H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College, was attacked on Wednesnesday by a stallion, while riding in a carriage with her children along the road near the stock farm of her children along the road hear the stock farm of C.P. Barny, at North Sea, Suffolk County, L. I. The stallion suddenly sprang at the carriage and planted both his fore feet in the vehicle, causing the frightened occupants to scream. Help was at hand fortunately, and Mrs. Boyesen and her children were reacued from their perilous position. Mrs. Boyesen was much prostrated by the fright. prostrated by the fright.

COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—TO-DAY.

SIPREME COURT-CHAMBERS—defore Barrett, J.—Nos. 33, 52, 73, 119, 121, 122, 131, 147, 140, 171, 182, 183, 198, 198, 198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206.

SIPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART L.—Adjourned until Monday, September 24.

SURMODATE'S COURT—Belon CRANSOM, S.—No day calendar, Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk—Probate of the wills of Marks Laske, Jason C. Wilfing. Charlette A. Suydam, Martin A. Sparklein, Catharnie P. Gallagher, 10m, mr. M. er Lichenmauer 11 s. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TREM—Before Truax, J.—No day calendar. Superior Court-Special Term-Before Truax, J.-No day calendar COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Daly J.-No COMMON PLRAS-SPECIAL TERM-Before Daly J.-No cay calendar.
CITY COURT-GENERAL TERM-Adjourned until September 24.
CITY COURT-FRIAL TERM-PART I, Before McGown, J.-Nos. 1344, 19-8, 2015, 894, 2013, 1938, 2019, 2144, 1859, 1869, 2042, 2703, 2011, 2044, 2005, 2200, 1970, 2046, CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART II, Before Nordea, J.,-Nos. 1845, 1850, 1851, 887, 1846, 613, 878, 2784, 2012, 2179, 2110, 2111, 2056.
CITY COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART III, Before McAdam, C. J.-Nos. 1854, 1855, 2076, 798, 1946, 1954, 1955, 2069, 1744, 2020, 2021, 2030, 2021, 2033, 1948, 2037, 2031, 2034, 2008, 2074, 2075, 2120, 2183.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-PART I.-Before Recorder Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Jerome.-Nos. 1 to 57 inclusive.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-PART II.-Before Martine,

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

KILGORE AND SCOTT'S CHINESE BILL

RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE WHICH FORCED THE DEMOCRATS TO SHOW THEIR HANDS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 20.-The interest in the Chinese Exclusion bill was to-day transferred from the Senate to the House, where a somewhat personal debate enlivened the session. Mr. Edmunds abandoned his position in the Senate as soon as the resolution which offered yesterday was called up. He said that as the bill had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate the resolution was no longer practical, and for his part he was entirely willing that it should lie on the table. As there was no objection to this, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, immediately became an object of curiosity. What would he do with the bill now? was asked by every one who had any interest in the question. The friends of the bill had a pretty good idea of what Mr. Kilgore intended to do with it Their ideas were confirmed when they heard what Mr. Kilgore had to say on the subject. The bill would go to the President in due course, he said. He did not intend to hurry himself. He had been absent from the city and had a great deal of business to attend to. He was in the habit of going to the Executive Mansion every ten days. The bill might get to the President to-day, and it might not get to him for several days.

Mr. Kilgore's dilatoriness did not please the friends of the bill. It was apparent to them that Mr. Kile gore intended, if possible, to hold the bill back until some definite information concerning the action of the Chinese Government on the pending treaty had been received. So Mr. Morrow, of Colorado, took time by the forelock and introduced a resolution reciting the rumor of intended delay and instructing the Committee on Enrolled Bills to transmit the bill to the President without delay. This compelled the Democrats in the House to show their hands. They bitterly opposed the resolution, and during the discussion of it attempted to divert attention from the subject under consideration by making attacks on the records of those who favored the resolution.

Finally, after a long discussion of the resolution, the point made at the time of its introduction was passed upon by the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Cox, who desided that it was not, as Mr. Morrow claimed, a privileged question. He intimated, however, that the only reason it could not be called a privileged question was because the bill had not been in the hands of the committee for a great length of time. If the resolution should be offered a few days hence, he would not undertake to say that he would not decide differently.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO HOUSES

MR. MITCHELL ATTACKS THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL AS BEING AGAINST THE LABORER

Washington, Sept. 20.-Mr. Mitchell to-day addressed the Senate on the motion to refer the President's annual message. He characterized the Tariff bill passed by the House as one in the interest of the importer and against the laborer, and which had received the enthusiastic approval of free traders at home and abroad; and said that on the other hand the Senate substitute would be a bill based from beginning to end on the American doctrine of protection American labor and American industries. Mr. Mitchell yielded the floor for a motion to proceed to executive business.

The executive session lasted over an hour The Senate then took up the Agricultural Departs ment bill, the question being on the amendment to strike out the section which transfers the Weather Bureau of the Signal Service to the Agricultural Department. Mr. Chandler was opposed to the transfer until the doubtful experiment of making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer hal proved to be a success. Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Chandler yielded for a motion to adjour. The vote on the amendment will be taken at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

to-morrow.

In the House Mr. Burns, of Missouri, called up the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the House refused—32 to 47—to agree to it. A further conference was ordered on the bill. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, sent to the cle k's desk and had read (not, he said, on account of vanity, but as a notice to those gentlemen who were expecting to occupy his seat next Congress) a telegram informing him of his renomination, and assuring him that he would be returned to Congress while he had breath left in his body.

thers who knew of the carefulness and industry that he had shown. Postmaster Pearson, though he would express no opinion of Mr. Jackson's removal, said that all his official relations with the deposed superintendent, whose department is in no way under Mr. Pearson's control, had been pleasant. Mr. Jackson, he said, had always bad the reputation of an carnest and painstaking official. He had never heard of any complaint against the management of Mr. Jackson's office. Regret and indignation at the dismissal of Mr. Jackson were expressed by many post-office officials.

missal of Mr. Jackson office officials.

A report that some complaint had been made about the manner in which an appointment of a stenographer in Mr. Jackson's office was made, was found to be groundless. There was no complaint as to Mr. Jackson's conduct.

Among the passengers who sailed on the Inman Line steamship City of New-York for Liverpool ye-terday were Dr. E. Aveling, S. E. Burroughs, H. P. Churchill, Henry L. Carter, W. D. Cochran, Joseph H. Collins, James Graham, E. K. Hart, Charles A. Ingerson, Dr. J. M. Keating, Dr. E. W. Lee, Judson A. Lewis, P. F. McConnell, T. J. McGee, F. J. Potter, Clarence W. Smith, Professor Simpson, Lieutenant H. J. Slocum, U. S. A.; Professor Schorlemmer, O. B. Stocker, J. G. Tauresey, U. S. N.; W. N. Van Sant, U. S. N.; Dr. W. Whittle, Peter Cummti

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The Cunard Line steamer Gallia arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having on board: E. N. Anderson, the Rev. Dr. Body, P. L. Buchanan, W. E. Burkinshaw, James F. Cosgrove, Frank R. Coulby, John Crawley, P. Fernander, S. H. Forbes, A. Robarts Harper, Jesse Hawkes, Roberts Hughes, James T. Irwin, L. P. Jones, L. W. Lieyd, T. H. Lowery, Thomas Makin, C. McNamara, George Mead, Edward Milan, D. B. Miller, Ralph Moore, P. O'Malley, the Rev. N. G. Park, Hiram Powers, W. T. Sabine, Colonel Hayes Sadier, W. E. Sanford, Dr. R. Schiffmann, W. Sherwood, J. T. Steel, Captain J. Stone, W. R. Thompson, Matthew Tierney, Charles Trebie, E. J. Tyner, W. L. Whiting, the Rev. James M. Whit E. A. Wikstrom, Charles Wilson.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday reserved his decision on motion to confirm the report of Referee Todd, to the effect that Peter B. Masterson, who died from injuries received while driving in Central Park, left an estate worth \$8,000, and that the burial expenses, amounting to \$2,000, were moderate. The mother and brothers Masterson claimed that they were exerbitant. T were principally for masses and a monument,

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100 Doses One Dollar